

## ELECTRICAL CONDUCTOR ASSEMBLY

### CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

[0001] This application claims priority to Japanese Patent Application No. 2002-257728 filed September 3, 2002, which application is herein expressly incorporated by reference.

### FIELD OF THE INVENTION

[0002] The present invention relates to an electrical conductor assembly and, more particularly, to an electrical conductor assembly, including a bus bar, arranged as an internal circuit in an electrical connection box, such as a junction box or the like, to be mounted on an automobile. The bus bar is made of a much recyclable material.

### BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0003] Heretofore, bus bars have been produced by being punched out of an electrical conductive material. The bus bars are contained as internal circuits in an electrical connection box such as a junction box or the like.

[0004] For convenience of explanation, a conventional electrical conductor assembly will be described by referring to Figures 7 and 8. Figure 7 is an exploded perspective view of a conventional electrical connection box. Figure 8 is an explanatory view that illustrates problems in the conventional electrical connection box.

[0005] As shown in Figure 7, an electrical connection box 1 includes a casing with an upper casing member 2 and a lower casing member 5. Bus bars 4 and insulation plates 3 are laminated alternately on each other in the casing. An end of each bus bar 4 is bent to form a tab 4a. The tabs 4a penetrate a connector containing section 2a in the upper casing 2, a fuse containing

section 2b, and a relay containing section 2c directly or through intermediate terminals. The tabs 4a are connected to a connector C coupled to a wire harness W/H, a fuse F, and a relay R.

[0006] The bus bars 4, constituting the internal circuits, are made of a copper-based metal plate having high electrical conductivity. After punching the copper-based metal plate into bus bars 4, having desired circuit configurations, a desired end of each bus bar 4 is bent to form a tab 4a.

[0007] Recently, requirements to enhance the recyclability of junked automobiles have been instituted. Iron makes up the highest percentage of an automobile. When a junked automobile is thrown into an incinerator to recover and recycle iron, it is required that a mixing rate of copper to iron should be less than 0.1%. This prevents the iron from being denatured due to a reaction with the copper.

[0008] Since the bus bars 4 are made of copper-based metal plate, as described above, it is preferable to remove the bus bars 4 from the car body upon disassembly of the automobile. The bus bars 4 are separated from the car body made of an iron-based metal. However, the electrical connection box must be disassembled in order to remove the bus bars from the electrical connection box 1. This work requires extensive manpower and is not practical.

[0009] To avoid interference with iron recovery, from a practical recycling standpoint, the bus bar should be selected from an aluminum-based metal material that will not denature the iron reaction.

[0010] However, as shown in Figure 8, there is a problem in the following case. A bus bar 4' is made of an aluminum-based metal. An end of the bus bar 4' is bent to form a tab 4a'. A press contact slot 4b is formed in the tab 4a'. A terminal T of a fuse or a relay, or a male terminal T contained in a connector is forcedly pushed into the press contact slot 4b.

[0011] In this type of press contact connection, the press contact slot 4b is a narrow U-shaped groove having a width S smaller than a thickness of a terminal T. Although the terminal T widens the press contact slot, opposite wings of the tab return to their original positions by their elastic recovery forces, thereby forming a stable press contact connection.

[0012] Heretofore, since the bus bar having the tab is made of a copper-based metal plate having elasticity, a stable press contact connection can be obtained. However, since the aluminum-based metal has no elasticity, wings 4c on the opposite sides of the press contact slot 4b cannot return from the widened positions to the original positions. Accordingly, this does not exert a desired contact pressure.

#### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0013] In view of the above problem, an object of the present invention is to provide an electrical conductor assembly where bus bars are made of an aluminum-based metal plate in order to enhance recyclability of the automobile. Also, a tab formed on the bus bar is not deformed.

[0014] In order to achieve the above object, the present invention is directed to an electrical conductor assembly adapted to be contained in an electrical connection box to be mounted on an automobile. The assembly includes a bus bar produced by punching an aluminum-based metal plate into a desired circuit configuration. The bus bar includes a press contact tab formed by bending the end of the bus bar. A tab cover, for reinforcement, encloses an exterior of the press contact tab. The press contact tab has a press contact slot that extends from a distal end of the tab to a proximal end of the tab. The tab cover is made of an iron-based metal plate having

elastic characteristics. The tab cover is provided in opposed sidewalls with insertion grooves that communicate with the press contact slot in the press contact tab.

[0015] Since the bus bar is made of an aluminum-based metal, the mixing rate of copper to iron can be reduced. This reduces the problem upon recovery of iron during recycling of a car body in the prior art. It is also possible to enhance recyclability for junked automobiles. In addition, the bus bars made of aluminum-based metal have rust-resistance characteristics and good workability and help to provide a lightweight electrical connection box.

[0016] The tab cover made of an iron-based metal plate, such as a stainless steel plate or the like having elasticity, is mounted on the press contact tab of the bus bar made of an aluminum-based metal plate. An elastic recovery force is exerted in the tab cover. This force will return the wings on the opposite sides of the press contact slot in the tab from deformed positions, upon press contact connection, to the original positions while maintaining a desired contact pressure between the mating terminal and the wings of the tab.

[0017] Furthermore, the tab cover encloses the press contact tab. This reinforces the tab to prevent the press contact tab from buckling under excessive pushing force.

[0018] The tab cover is preferably made of a stainless steel plate having high elasticity. Since the stainless steel plate and the aluminum plate are different kinds of metals, no electric erosion will occur between the plates. Accordingly, the stainless steel plate is most suitable.

[0019] The tab cover is made of a stainless steel plate. The bus bar may be contained in the electrical connection box after the tab cover is fixed on the press contact tab. Alternatively, the press contact tab may engage the tab cover that is fixed on the electric connection box beforehand, when the bus bar is contained in the electric connection box.

[0020] If the tab cover includes a locking piece that passes through and engages with a locking aperture formed in the electrical connection box, it is possible, beforehand, to attach the tab cover to the box. It is also possible, beforehand, to attach the tab cover to the box with the press contact tab mounting the tab cover.

[0021] The press contact tab is provided with a locking pawl. The tab cover has a locking piece that engages the locking pawl. The tab cover is locked on the press contact tab. This prevents the tab cover from coming out from the tab. A locking piece on the tab cover may be used as a common locking piece for the box. The tab cover is formed into a rectangular parallelepiped tube that fits closely around the exterior of the press contact tab.

[0022] The press contact tab includes wide surfaces including the press contact slot and narrow end surfaces arranged perpendicular to the wide surfaces. The tab cover is provided on sidewalls opposed to the narrow end surfaces of the tab with arcuately and inwardly expanded spring sections. The expanded spring sections elastically clamp the narrow end surfaces of the tab with each other to bias the tab so as to approach wings on opposite sides of the press contact slot.

[0023] The spring sections are further provided on the tab cover. The tab cover is elastic and is made of the iron-based metal. The spring sections bias the wings on the opposite sides of the press contact slot to approach each other. Accordingly, it is possible to surely maintain a press contact connection, even if the press contact tab is made of a non-elastic aluminum-based metal plate.

[0024] Further areas of applicability of the present invention will become apparent from the detailed description provided hereinafter. It should be understood that the detailed description and specific examples, while indicating the preferred embodiment of the invention, are intended for purposes of illustration only and are not intended to limit the scope of the invention.

## BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0025] The present invention will become more fully understood from the detailed description and the accompanying drawings, wherein:

[0026] Figure 1A is a plan view of a tab cover to be used in a first embodiment of an electrical conductor assembly in accordance with the present invention;

[0027] Figure 1B is a perspective view of the tab cover in a first embodiment of an electrical conductor assembly in accordance with the present invention;

[0028] Figure 1C is an enlarged perspective view of a part of the tab cover shown in Figure 1B;

[0029] Figure 2 is a perspective view of a bus bar to be used in the first embodiment of an electrical conductor assembly in accordance with the present invention;

[0030] Figure 3 is a perspective view of a press contact tab of the bus bar on which the tab cover is mounted;

[0031] Figure 4 is a perspective view of a tag cover to be used in a second embodiment of an electrical conductor assembly in accordance with the present invention;

[0032] Figure 5A is a cross section view of the tab cover in which the press contact tab is contained;

[0033] Figure 5B is a section view of the tab cover in which a terminal of a relay is pushed into the press contact tab;

[0034] Figure 6 is a cross section view of an alteration of the tab cover to be used in the second embodiment of the electrical conductor assembly in accordance with the present invention;

[0035] Figure 7 is an exploded perspective view of a conventional electrical connection box;  
and

[0036] Figure 8 is an explanatory view that illustrates problems in the conventional electrical connection box.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

[0037] Embodiments of an electrical conductor assembly in accordance with the present invention will be described below by referring to the drawings.

[0038] Figures 1 to 3 show a first embodiment of the electrical conductor assembly in accordance with the present invention.

[0039] A bus bar 10 shown in Figure 2 is disposed on an insulation plate 3 as an internal circuit in the electrical connection box 1 for an automobile shown in Figure 7.

[0040] The bus bar 10 is produced by punching a flat aluminum plate into a desired circuit configuration. An end of a flat section 11 of the bus bar 10 is bent to form a press contact tab 12. The press contact tab 12 has a central portion in a width direction with a narrow U-shaped press contact slot 13. The contact slot 13 extends from a distal end of the tab 12 to a proximal end of the tab 12. The press contact slot 13 in the press contact tab 12 has a width S set to be smaller than a thickness of a terminal T of a fuse or a relay to be pushed into the slot 13. When the terminal T is pushed into the press contact slot 13, wings 14a and 14b deform outwardly on the opposite sides of the press contact slot 13. However, the wings 14a and 14b do not return to the original positions, since the tab 12 has no elasticity.

[0041] The bus bar 10 may be made of not only pure aluminum but also an aluminum alloy, such as Al-Mg, Al-Mn, Al-Mg-Si, Al-Zn-Mg, Al-Si, or the like. A conductivity of pure aluminum is 60% of that of copper while conductivity of an aluminum alloy is 30% of copper. It will be preferable to use pure aluminum from a conductivity viewpoint.



[0042] A tab cover 20 is made of a stainless steel plate and encloses an exterior of the press contact tab 12.

[0043] The stainless steel plate is punched into a configuration shown in Figure 1A. The punched stainless steel plate is folded at broken lines to form a rectangular parallelepiped tube shown in Figure 1B. An internal space 20a in the rectangular parallelepiped tube has dimensions that closely fit the press contact tab 12. A dimension of a long side of the internal space 20a accords with a width S2 (Figure 2) of the press contact tab 12 to clamp the wings 14a and 14b on the opposite sides of the press contact slot 13 in the press contact tab 12. A dimension of a short side of the internal space 20a substantially accords with a thickness S1 (Figure 2) of the press contact tab 12. However, a small clearance may be defined between the short side of the internal space 20a and the thickness of the press contact tab 12.

[0044] The tab cover 20 is provided in positions opposed to the press contact slot 13, with tab insertion grooves 21a and 21b. Accordingly, the tab cover 20 does not interfere with a terminal to be inserted into the slot 13.

[0045] When the punched stainless steel plate is folded to form the tab cover 20, a protrusion piece 22 is provided on an end edge 20c of the tab cover 20. The protrusion piece 22 engages an end edge 20d of the tab cover 20 so that the end edges 20c and 20d are not separated from each other when the punched stainless steel plate is folded into the rectangular parallelepiped tube.

[0046] The tab insertion groove 21a is provided on a bottom with an outwardly bent locking piece 23. A locking aperture 23a is formed in the locking piece 23 to receive the press contact tab 12. A locking pawl 23b (Figure 1C) is provided on a distal end of the locking piece 23 to secure the tab cover 20 to the electrical connection box 1.



[0047] The locking aperture 23a receives an L-shaped locking pawl 15. The locking pawl 15 projects from the bottom of the press contact slot 13 in the press contact tab 12.

[0048] The bus bar 10 is made of the aluminum-based metal plate and the tab cover 20 is made of a stainless steel plate. The two are secured together with each other beforehand by inserting the press contact tab 12 of the bus bar 10 into the internal space 20a in the tab cover 20. Also, the locking pawl 15 is inserted into the locking aperture 23b to lock them together. Under this condition, the assembly of the bus bar 10 and tab cover 20 is contained in the electrical connection box 1. The locking pawl 23b of the tab cover 20 engages a locking aperture (not shown) in the electrical connection box 1.

[0049] When a tab-like terminal T of a fuse is pushed into and forcibly connected to the press contact slot 13 in the press contact tab 12 of the bus bar 10, the wings 14a and 14b outwardly deform on the opposite sides of the press contact slot 13. However, since the tab cover 20 closely encloses ends of the wings 14a and 14b, an elastic recovery force of the tab cover 20 returns the wings 14a and 14b from their deformed position to their original position. Accordingly, it is possible to bring the terminal T and press contact slot 13 into close contact with each other at a desired contact pressure.

[0050] Thus, even if the bus bar, having the press contact tab, is made of an aluminum-based metal plate, a fitting force exerted in a press contact connection is not reduced and reliability in electrical connection is enhanced.

[0051] Since the bus bar 10 is made of an aluminum-based metal, the mixing rate of copper to iron can be reduced. This relieves the copper problem upon recovery of iron during recycling of a car body in the prior art. It is also possible to enhance recyclability for a junked automobile. In

addition, the bus bar 10, made of the aluminum-based metal, has rust-resistance characteristics and good workability as well as providing a lightweight electrical connection box.

[0052] The press contact tab 12, made of the aluminum-based metal plate, tends to buckle on account of a strong force when the terminal T is inserted into the press contact slot 13 in the press contact tab 12. However, since the tab cover 20, made of the stainless steel plate having a high stiffness, reinforces the press contact tab 12, it is possible to prevent the press contact tab from buckling.

[0053] Although the press contact tab 12, made of the aluminum-based metal plate, comes into contact with the tab cover, made of the stainless steel plate, there is no trouble with respect to electric corrosion.

[0054] Furthermore, when the terminal T is welded to the flat plate circuit 11, if a material to be welded is made of an iron-based metal, it is possible to reduce mixing of metal other than iron and to enhance the recovery of iron. Since aluminum does not denature an iron-based metal by a reaction with the iron-based metal, which is the main material of a car body, it is possible to enhance recovery of the iron-based metal.

[0055] Since the locking pawl 23b is provided on the tab cover 20, the tab cover 20 may be secured beforehand to the electrical connection box. The press contact tab 12 may be inserted into the tab cover 20 when the bus bar 10 is inserted into the tab cover 20. The locking pawl 15 engages the locking aperture 23a so that the tab cover 20 encloses the press contact tab 12.

[0056] Figure 4 shows a tab cover to be used in a second embodiment of the electrical conductor assembly in accordance with the present invention. A tab cover 30, made of a stainless steel plate, in the second embodiment differs from the tab cover 20 in the first embodiment with respect to configuration.

[0057] The tab cover 30 is formed into a rectangular parallelepiped tube to enclose the press contact tab 12, as in the case of the first embodiment. A tab insertion groove 31 is defined between opposite ends 30a and 30b of the tab cover 30. Arcuately expanded spring sections 32a and 32b project inwardly from opposing sidewalls 30c and 30d at outer end surfaces of the wings 14a and 14b of the press contact tab 12. Clearances are defined between sidewalls 30e and 30f perpendicular to the sidewalls 30c and 30d and the press contact tab 12.

[0058] Furthermore, a locking piece 33 (Figure 5A) projects from a lower end of each of the sidewalls 30c and 30d toward the electrical connection box 1. The bus bar 10 produced by a folding work, is made of an aluminum-based metal plate, as in the case of the first embodiment.

[0059] When the press contact tab 12 is inserted into the tab cover 30, the wings 14a and 14b of the tab 12 are clamped by the spring sections 32a and 32b of the tab cover 30. Accordingly, the wings 14a and 14b approach each other. The press contact tab 12 is incorporated in the tab cover 30 by an elastic clamping force.

[0060] When a tab-like terminal T of a fuse or a relay is forcibly pushed into the press contact slot 13 in the press contact tab 12, as shown in Figure 5B, a side end of the terminal T passes through the tab insertion groove 31 to prevent interference with the tab cover 30.

[0061] The wings 14a and 14b are deformed outwardly when the terminal T is inserted into the press contact slot 13 in the press contact tab 12. However, since the spring sections 32a and 32b of the tab cover 30 bias the wings 14a and 14b to approach each other, the wings 14a and 14b return from their deformed positions to their original positions. This will maintain a desired contact pressure between the terminal T and the press contact tab 12.

[0062] In the second embodiment, after the tab cover 30 is attached to the electrical connection box 1, the press contact tab 12 of the bus bar 10 may be inserted into the tab cover 30.

Alternatively, before attaching the tab cover 30 to the box 1, the tab cover 30 may be mounted on the press contact tab 12.

[0063] Figure 6 shows an alteration of the second embodiment of the electrical conductor assembly in accordance with the present invention. The wings 14a and 14b of the press contact tab 12 include depressions 16a and 16b on the positions opposed to the spring sections 32a and 32b of the tab cover 30. The spring sections 32a and 32b engage the depressions 16a and 16b.

[0064] The description of the invention is merely exemplary in nature and, thus, variations that do not depart from the gist of the invention are intended to be within the scope of the invention. Such variations are not to be regarded as a departure from the spirit and scope of the invention.